

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3273

第三十七百二十八第 日五月初五十四年十月初

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1884.

五十一  
號七十二月六英華香

[PRICE \$1<sup>2</sup> PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
June 26, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 950, Hogg, Shanghai, 2nd June, General JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.  
June 26, LOONG WHA, British 3-m. sch., 374, Nankin, Whampoa, 26th June, General ED. SCHELLHAS & CO.  
June 26, YUNG-SHING, Chinese steamer, 671, Lincoln, Chaofo, 19th June, General C. M. S. N. CO.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
26th JUNE.  
Flinthire, British str., for Singapore.  
Halloway, British str., for Amoy.  
Anton Gunther, German bark, for Chofoo.

## DEPARTURES.

June 26, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.  
June 26, SALTER, French str., for Haiphong.  
June 26, SAGHALLAN, French str., for Europe.  
June 26, YOUNG STAN-SIEN, bk., for Bangkok.  
June 26, CATALINA, British bark, for Honolulu.  
June 26, CAMORIA, Dutch str., for Saigon.  
June 26, HALLOWAY, British str., for Amoy.  
June 26, FLINTHIRE, British str., for Hamburg.  
June 26, THOV, British str., for Canton.  
June 26, YEHSHIN, Chinese str., for Canton.  
June 26, FOOKSANG, British str., for Canton.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per FOOKSANG, str., from Shanghai.—MESSRS. AITCHISON AND ALBION I. EUROPEAN, and 60 Chinese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per NAMCO, str., for Amoy.—Mr. D. A. TROTTER, for FOOKSANG.—Mr. D. J. Nathan.  
Per SAGHALLAN, str., from Hongkong.—For Singapore.—MESSRS. LUMAS and A. E. COLQUHOUN, for Colombo.—BENSON, FARE, PIERRE, FOR MARSHALLS.—MESSRS. G. M. MURRAY, LESTER G. A. PARKER, and Mr. G. MILLER, for Shanghai.—For MARSHALLS.—MESSRS. M. V. SIMON, and Capt. KOTHEIN, from Yokohama.—For MARSHALLS.—MESSRS. DES PALLIERES, K. BANDOW, E. MUKUNI, E. KISHI, Victor de Bavier, Y. Asada, and Alexander VOLARD.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer FOOKSANG reports left Shanghai at 10:30 p.m., 18th inst., and had fresh Southernly winds and heavy weather to Tung-yang; then fine weather and light Southerly winds to port.

The Chinese steamer YUNG-SHING reports left Chaofo at 10:30 p.m., 18th inst., and had brisk S. and S.S.W. winds with fog and heavy head sea up till the 21st; then brisk to moderate breeze and head sea to Turnabut, 24th; thence to port light variable winds and fine weather.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANCHIA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Rutherford (s.), Japan April 29  
Lauries (s.), Shanghai May 3  
W. Manser, Hongkong May 3  
Magie, Hongkong May 3  
Perez (s.), Shanghai May 5  
Nester (s.), Shau-ni-a-tienan May 6  
Spirito (s.), Manila May 6  
Bartolomeo (s.), Manila May 6  
Ashbrooke (s.), Sasebo May 8  
Bellone (s.), Hongkong May 9  
Putre (s.), Shanghai May 10  
Barcelona (s.), Manila May 10  
M. Brocklebank, Madras May 11  
Chiruera (s.), Sasebo May 11

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corrected to Date)

Jupiter Antwerp Jan. 9  
Macdon Cardiff Feb. 1  
General Donville Cardiff Feb. 25  
Governor Tilley Penzance Feb. 25  
Jupiter Fushing Mar. 27  
Governor Goodwin Penzance Mar. 22  
Canton (s.), Cardiff Mar. 28  
Yarmouth Penzance Mar. 29  
Alliaised Penzance Mar. 30  
Elderschop (s.), Cardiff April 1  
Ashbrooke (s.), Cardiff April 4  
Bellone (s.), Hongkong April 5  
Putre (s.), Shanghai April 10  
Barcelona (s.), Manila April 10  
M. Brocklebank Madras April 11  
Chiruera (s.), Sasebo April 11

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,  
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

The whole of the rooms have been newly FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448]

NOTICE.

HAI PHONG.

C. IMBERT AND CHESNAK,  
COMMISSION AGENTS,  
FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

HAI PHONG.

Are willing to undertake Commissions for Firms in the Far East and receive Sample Consignments of Goods.

Communications in English should be addressed to Mr. IMBERT.

A. F. O. N. G.

A PHOTOGRAPHER

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLTE COLLECTION of VIEWS than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. WHITNEY & WALE'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROWTH and POSTCARDS of different sizes, and ENAMELLED taken daily.

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

AVOID MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from 5/-

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Neyly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [453]

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed MR. OVERBECK & CO., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock, 18th November, 1883;  
and London, 18th December, 1883.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at 35 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSON & CO.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [1038]

NOTICE.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BIGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be afraid to use it in their houses.

In application, Ask for, and the 'no other' than KEATING'S POWDER, as it contains no poisons, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small Bottles.

W. A. S. U. N.,  
PICTURE FRAME MAKER & GILDER;  
GLASS CUTTER AND MAKER, &c.,  
ASSORTED LOOKING GLASSES  
FOR SALE.  
No. 15 WELLINGTON STREET,  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1884. [1037]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by the 15th day of April, 1884, made between ABRAHAM BLEAZER, Ainscham of the one part, and the 'Undersigned' of the other part, I have, This Day entered, and taken possession of, the Premises known as the INTERNATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE, No. 3 Hollywood Road, and will transact all Business from henceforth on my own account and in my name.

Witnessed and the 15th day of June, 1884,  
J. S. JUDAH. [1039]

## INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg respectfully to state that their well known mixture of the Choicest Now Season's Tea.

THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE, is now being prepared in Foochow, and they shall be glad to receive orders, either for use here, or as a present to friends at home.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. undertake to deliver this Tea to any address in the United Kingdom.

FREE OF ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER ON THE HOME SIDE,

at £7.50 per lb. and £12 per 10-catty Box.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, 10th June, 1884. [32]

KELLY AND WALSH'S NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, by Her Majesty The Queen—numerous Steel Engravings.

Official Office List 1884.

By R. B. BUCHANAN. A select series of Portraits of Ladies of Rank and Fashion from Paintings by John Hopper, R.A.—Look's Sugar Growing and Refined.—Life of Frederick Denison Maurice.—Alice's Wonderland Birthday Book.

Young Ladies Guide to the Work Table.

Our Chancellor, (Bismarck) by Inwitz Busch.

Melmoth's Propriety and Progress.

British Practical Essays.

Music and the Piano, by Madame Viard Louis.

The Eyes of the Law (Comic Sketches).

The Beaconsfield Birthday Book.

Young Ladies Guide to the Work Table.

Our Chancellor, (Bismarck) by Inwitz Busch.

Young Ladies Guide to the Work Table.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,  
AND  
EQUATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communication on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the paper, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not renewed for a fixed period will be discontinued until unclaimed.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTH.—At West Villa, on the 2d instant, Mrs. F. Ugray, a daughter. [122]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, 1884.

That the Chinaman usually bettered his lot by emigrating, and that is his motive for leaving the home of his fathers, cannot be denied. No one has a right to attempt to interfere with this wish of the Chinese, or any other race, to change their home. If there is no reason for the emigration it goes without saying that it will not take place. We may take it pretty well for granted that the stream of Chinese emigration would soon dry up if the emigrant derived no good and their own country sustained no benefit by it. But the Chinese emigrants do prosper greatly, and China participates to a very large extent in the prosperity of her self-exiled sons. That the contrary view has been put forward, we are well aware. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, speaking in the Hongkong Legislative Council on the 23d August, 1881, on the subject of Chinese emigration, said—"I begin by asserting that this colony was not established for the purpose of Chinese emigration. I furthermore assert that the Chinese Government and Chinese people are not the advocates of emigration. I have never met a statesman of China who, in writing to me on the subject, has not assured me their opposition to the opium clauses of the treaty is really second or at all events is only equal to their opposition to the emigration clauses. They have told me over and over again that their opposition to the emigration clauses—because every nation in the world that has a trade with China has them except the United States—was intense. And why? Because the bone and sinew of the country is taken out of it. They have no steam ploughs, their whole system of labour is hand labour, spade husbandry, and in tillng their lands they have to rely on those strong men whom emigration tempts to go away to Australia, and therefore they say emigration tends to promote famine. You take away the strong men and leave the women and children. And they refer to this fact, that with its fertility and great population, over 40,000,000 of people China is not an overpopulated country." Most of the above was so fond of indulging in. There are grains of truth in his wild assertions, however. The Chinese Government have never encouraged emigration; it is actually forbidden by law; but they have tolerated what they cannot well stop without causing widespread dissipation. But Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY has thought his hearers incredulous indeed if he imagined they would swallow the rubbish he talked about Chinese officials asserting that they were as much opposed to the emigration clauses as they profess to be opposed to the opium clauses of the treaties. Why, if this was the case, did they conclude emigration conventions with Port in 1875, with Spain in 1877, and with Brazil in 1881? There was no compulsion in either instance. They might have fully refused in each case, without running any risk of war or trouble. Why, too, did the Chinese mandarins wax indignant with the United States, when in 1880 the Washington Government insisted upon concluding a treaty to restrict Chinese immigration into the "Republic"? The truth is that the Chinese Government have very little feeling with regard to emigration either way; on the one hand, they know that it is the means of largely increasing Chinese trade and thereby promotes the revenue; on the other, they do not like to see any portion of the Chinese population, however small, settling permanently in lands beyond the control of the Son of Heaven.

Again, it is untrue to say that emigration impoverishes the land and leads to famine. Emigration is confined to the densely peopled districts where the surplus hands can well spare, and if the able-bodied males go alone they rarely fail to remit money to those dependent or partly dependent on them for support. An excellent illustration of the way in which emigration may enrich a district is given by the Rev. R. LICHEN in the course of an account contributed by him to the *Chinese Recorder* of an overland journey from Canton to Swatow. At a town called Ku-yin-chau, on the banks of the Mol-kong river, in the eastern portion of Kwangtung, to the north of Swatow, the reverend gentleman noticed that the houses were two-storyed, to provide against the contingency of frequent floods, and were most substantially built. The man of Ku-yin-chau, he found, were fond of going abroad, and it was owing to the money which they earn and bring home that they are able to build substantial

houses." Mr. LICHEN goes on to remark: "In the neighbourhood of the Evangelical church there was a newly erected, very neat looking house which a man had lately built, with money he had earned in Singapore, having established his own business. Strange to say, the man left Ku-yin-chau again during my stay there to return to Singapore, leaving his wife and children in the new house. Another man had returned from Java, where he was born of a Javanese mother. A third was met in a tea shop who had returned from Mauritius, and quite a number had been in the Sandwich Islands, acquiring a little property, and spending it now in their sweet home. Christian of good, reputable and uncommon generosity of mind in Hindoo-Kiau, from Ku-yin-chau. His name is Goo-kin, and an adopted son of his has returned from Hawaii to China, and is living in the village of Len-thong-ka. He married a girl from the Basel Mission boarding school here, and by direction of his adopted father opened a school and preaching place in his home." Mr. LICHEN was struck by the quiet manner of the people of Ku-yin-chau, and their respectful demeanour towards foreigners. The only instance in which the slightest token of disrespect was offered was on one occasion when a small boy remarked that there were two foreign devils, when a woman behind him soundly boxed his ears. Foreign goods were on sale in the shops in Ku-yin-chau, and fresh milk from the cow could be purchased, as well as the foreign condensed article. From all this it is evident that the emigration from the district around Ku-yin-chau has been the means not only of greatly promoting the material prosperity of the population, but that by the knowledge of foreigners and foreign countries brought back by returned emigrants foolish prejudices are dispelled and an appreciation of Western institutions and comforted. The same results may no doubt be found in other districts of Kwangtung and Fukien, from whence there is a large outflow of emigrants. The good derived from emigration by China has been great and tangible, and the exodus has never at any time attained to dimensions that could raise the slightest fear that the home and sinew of the nation was being drained away for the enrichment of alien lands and the impoverishment of the Central Kingdom. Few Chinese emigrants who quit their native shores but do so for their country's good as well as their own. If they do not soon return with a nice little hoard of savings, they continue profitable customers for Chinese produce and contribute to the maintenance of those who had their male relatives remained in indigence at home, would possibly have perished of starvation.

The Spanish barque California was to go over to the Kowloon dock yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, correspondent of *The Times*, left here yesterday for Bangkok, and Singapore, by the French mail steamer.

It will be seen from the advertisement elsewhere that to-morrow being the day fixed for the celebration of the Queen's birthday, the local Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business.

The Shanghai *Concierge* says—"The Port of Ningpo, the first station that went up in the morning, had a large number of Chinese, and the Chinese who were sitting outside a store in Queen's-road, East, and making things lively. All went at the command of the worthy guardian of the port, Mr. E. L. O'Malley. The Attorney-General, Mr. B. C. Stibell, Fung Tung, J. C. Cox, and S. G. Bird.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution and stated that on the 18th April the body of a Chinaman was found on the beach of a small creek called Tai-kok-tsu, near Yau-mui. The body had a rope round the neck, and one or two superficial wounds on the head. On the following day, in consequence of further information which had been received in the meantime, search was made in the neighbourhood of the spot where the body was found, and a very short distance from the original, a body was found with a rope round the neck, and the death of that man was the subject of the charge against the prisoners. It might be said at once that against the second prisoner the evidence was of a very slight description, but it had not been thought right to withdraw the case from the consideration of the jury. As against the first prisoner the facts were few and trifling, and he was to be tried on the 17th April. The court was adjourned until the 18th April, when the trial of the second prisoner began. The man named Lal-Aung, with whom the first prisoners had been staying, was examined, and he said he had been staying with that man in a room already paid for, and that his master was in no need to add more than that both resided themselves in their usual high class manner. The evening was spent most enjoyably, and if the evening evening to be taken as an angry for the future of the room, it will be very largely patronised.

After the concert at the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday evening, a number of the sporting members of the community got up a scratch race for next Thursday. Entrances fees were fixed at \$10, and a lot of amateur riders, not including the crack who carry the sporting colours to victory at the annual race meetings, made entries on the spot. Neither the ponies nor riders can be in any training by Thursday, and the race will probably start at the precise hour or within one or two of the precise time spoken to by the witnesses; no one of them told of the time in their evidence with precision to an hour or two. The evidence of the witness was that somewhere between ten o'clock and half past eleven the first rider go up to the Sam Fung opium shop, and amongst the four or more who were present, and in being suspicious, on ground the Attorney-General would not say, went up to the shop, and the first rider, who will be a good horse in general, in the matter of weight, and the weight of the jockey will be high up as well as weight of rider, but this, of course, will only add to the proportional glories uncertainty of horse racing. Mr. Tripp has undertaken to carry out the duties of Judge and Starter, and the race will be run at 4.30 p.m. The entries up to last night numbered twelve, and more were expected. Among the entrants are Messrs. E. J. F. Fing, J. L. Hinchliffe, H. E. Angier, H. J. Jackson, R. Fraser Smith, J. E. Davis, D. B. Sisson, &c.

The Mauritius correspondent of an Adelphi paper, referring to the losses sustained by the branch of the Oriental Bank in Mauritius, says—"The system adopted to find the bank has been one very cleverly devised. It consists of false entries, which extend over 12 years, and was brought into operation by two or three clerks of the bank. This is the way they transacted business with the money of the Corporation. Traders in straitened circumstances were permitted by those clerks who kept the current accounts overrunning their credit, and in one case, one out of a party of a large creditor, he was not only allowed to overdraw, but he was in the entries made on the books short debited or not debited. In that single instance the bank has been defrauded of about 200,000 rupees. What is astonishing is that the system has been allowed to work during many years without the bank authorities ever suspecting its existence. The police have been informed that it would be difficult to imagine how many to the extent of about 400,000 rupees could have been so irregularly paid for so many years. It was only mere accident which brought about the discovery of the fraud. One of the clerks who conducted this clever scheme died some time ago, and the chief agent of the bank, feeling that he had been imposed upon, demanded, taking away with him about 35,000 rupees, rumour says. The police authorities have often rewarded a person for his arrest; but the gentleman is said to have left the colony for Madras, whence he embarked some time ago on an American whaler en route for New York."

Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Murray, Army Pay Department, left here yesterday by the M. & S. steamship *Sagittarius* for England, having completed his term of foreign service.

M. Blanquet, the Deputy for Cochinchina, his observant addresser to the French Government, on the mission of M. Péténod to Annam, opposes the retrocession of Biu-thian, chiefly on the ground that it would be construed into an act of weakness. As to the advantages of keeping the province, he says—"In the part less known Biu-thian is poor and mountainous province and is thinly populated. Expeditions made to this source of the Dong-nai river by the French officer, Mr. De Neys, of the French navy, have shown that the coast of the province is rocky and broken, and that there was blood on them. He stated the man the cause of it, and he said he had been fighting with another man. The man had some opium, and stayed in his house that night."

Mr. Marquis gave evidence as to the condition of the body. There were two injuries, one of the hand and one of the foot, and the man had been fighting.

Sam Leung, keeper of the Sam Leung opium shop, gave evidence as to the circumstances of the night when he was shot dead on the night of the 17th. Witness remarked that his clothes were wet, and that there was blood on them. He stated the man the cause of it, and he said he had been fighting with another man. The man had some opium, and stayed in his house that night."

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## EXCELSIUS.

**THE TWO ROMES.**  
A barren desert, stretching far away,  
A noble wilderness of tombs—a dome,  
Hovels and palaces in mute decay,  
Lying silent after—and this is Rome—  
Two things, as emblem of the mighty power  
She holds, or did hold, in her weary land—  
A gloomy dome—an empty pile of stones—  
The Colosseum and Saint Peter's stand:  
The one, when man recited little of their lives,  
When Jove on vanguard foisted his thunder-bolt,  
And captive warriors, to hear him, died—  
Emblem of Rome, the mistress of the world.  
The other—a great, massive marble dome,  
A Pantheon, erected to the Lord,  
Where Rome, still mistress of the world, sits by,  
But governs now with crucifix, not sword—  
Whither she lies, with weak, decaying limbs;  
No soldiers battalions, triumphal feasts;  
For single a blast—the melancholy hymns;  
For stern warlike—tribe of priests.

BENNETT BELMONT.

## A VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA FOR HEALTH.

It is becoming such a common thing with English doctors to recommend a long sea-voyage to their patients, that no apology is needed for one who has tried the prescription for reliving his experience. Well or ill told, it must have interest for a large number of readers. It is a serious remedy, and for that very reason its probable effects are almost certain to be over-estimated. I am surprised by many that the climate of the ocean between England and Australia is pretty nearly all in favour of the invalid. This is far from being the case. A very trying part of the voyage is the season of hot weather that sets in within about a fortnight after leaving the Channel, lasting perhaps a month. The warmth is pleasant enough at first; but as it increases it becomes overwhelming, and we nearly all find, while passing through the tropics, that we were steadily losing weight. Bad coughs became worse, and the real invalids began to despair. Before returning to England I spent nearly nine months in Australia, so that I am not in a position to offer any opinion as to the merits of a voyage out and home for the sake of his voyage out. Whether it is desirable to return at once, or to remain for a time in the hot, dry climate of Australia is, of course, a question for the decision of a medical man in each individual case. With the invalid's arrival his difficulties and hardships really begin. He is a good deal disappointed; it may be, with the effect of his long sea voyage, from which he had been led to expect so much, and finds at once that to get real benefit from a residence in Australia he must set out upon a fatiguing and expensive journey up land. Where he is to go, and where to live when he gets there, will be questions of very serious difficulty. Lodging such as we know them in England, are not to be met with. The choice of accommodation lies between boarding-houses and the so-called hotels, which are often little better than a common public-house, and, except in the neighbourhood of the largest towns, visitors must depend entirely upon the latter. Any one who has made acquaintance with a Bush hotel would be slow to recommend it as a residence, even to a man in health, and would certainly advise an invalid by all means to avoid it. Practically speaking, it comes to this, that, except for those who are so fortunate as to have friends living in the interior in a favourable locality, Australia is not a suitable resort for invalids at all. I had it from a medical man, practising in one of the large cities, that, out of hundreds of persons with weak lungs who had consulted him during a period of twenty-five years, not one of those who remained on the coast had materially improved in health. His advice to all who, from want of means, want of friends, or want of strength were unable to proceed to the interior, was to return to England as soon as possible. We determined to make the trial of Albany in the Rivers, on the borders of New South Wales, seven hours from Melbourne by rail. We found it a clean and pleasant little town, prettily situated on the banks of the Murray, and surrounded by ranges of hills. We

were so fortunate as to secure comfortable accommodation with board in a private house; and as, during the first three weeks of our stay, we enjoyed pleasant summer weather, we made up our minds to remain at Albany during the two months that must elapse before we could start for Queensland, where we had been invited to spend six months in the cool part of the year. We did not long enjoy the pleasant weather; I have spoken of. About the middle of January it became very hot—the thermometer for some days standing at over 100 deg. in the shade (once as high as 104 deg.) during the day, and at 90 deg. in the house at night. It was considered a "cool summer," in Albany—110 deg. for a week together, being, by no means, exceptional. From this heat, however, we could see no escape. We could not hear of any place where we should be likely to find cooler weather without encountering at the same time, the cold southerly breezes and changeable climate that had proved so trying to us in Melbourne. Besides that, we were reluctant to leave our comfortable quarters. For equable weather and continuous warmth I had been piping for many months; but I had not anticipated heat like this nor could I have believed it would prove so rapidly enervating as it did.

Towards the end of February we started for Queensland, and arrived at our friend's station "on the Barcoo" in the middle of March. Our route was from Albany to Sydney by railway, sixteen hours, a voyage of five days by steamer to Rockhampton, after which another day's railway journey brought us within two hundred and seventy miles of our destination—distance to be covered by two days of coach travelling, and as many more in a "bumpy." A journey of nearly three weeks, with a rest of two or three days here and there, would be a formidable undertaking to a person in bad health, even in England. It is a much more serious business in Australia, especially when it extends beyond the railroads. To ride at four o'clock each morning, and to be led about in a coach for fourteen or fifteen hours, along the roughest and at times, almost impassable roads, under a blazing sun and enveloped in clouds of dust, is enough to try the endurance of the strongest, which is further tested by the coarse fare, and bare accommodation of the roadside inns. Nor was there anything in the country in the parts of Australia through which I travelled, to relieve the tedium of the way. The eye was wearied day after day by a dry and monotonous waste of dried grass, sand, and scrub. A sudden fall of rain may delay the coach for hours, perhaps for days; and as it is all that five horses can do to drag coach and luggage through the mud, the passengers must get on as best they can upon their legs. Happily, of this last misfortune, we had no actual experience, but it is a danger from which the traveller must never quit view, and the fear of it was always in our minds. The shorter stages made in our friend's conveyance were less exhausting, but even a station buggy is not the most luxurious vehicle in the world. It took me fully a month to get over the effects of my journey, if indeed I have ever done so. Yet, it was in Queensland, and more once in Kentucky, with deadly effect.—*S. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 18th.

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